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TELOSPHRANTIS AETHIOPICA MEYRICK TRANSFERRED TO CHOREUTIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA)[1]

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Abstract.—The genus and species *Telosphrantis aethiopica* Meyrick, 1932, described from Ethiopia, is transferred to the family Choreutidae, being near to the genus *Anthophila*. Adult maculation and morphology is redescribed and illustrated.

The genus *Telosphrantis*, including only *T. aethiopica* Meyrick from Ethiopia, was described and placed in the family Yponomeutidae by Meyrick (1932). The genus and species was not studied again until Clarke (1965) examined specimens at the British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH) and selected a lectotype. Clarke retained the species in Yponomeutidae. Study of the type and syntypes in the BMNH confirm the transfer to Choreutidae. A modern description of the genus and species is given below.

Telosphrantis Meyrick

Telosphrantis Meyrick, 1932: 116 (Type-species: *T. aethiopica* Meyrick, 1932, by monotypy); Clarke, 1955: 38; 1965: 391.

Diagnosis.—Head small; vertex relatively smooth-scaled; compound eye average; ocellus average; antenna with very long setae in male; labial palpus upcurved, without ventral scale tuft (relatively smooth); maxillary palpus small, 2-segmented (?); pilifers large; haustellum scaled basally; forewing (Fig. 3) relatively elongated, with pointed apex, with long pterostigma, Sc to midwing on costa, R1–R4 to costa, R5 to termen near apex, median veins equally spaced, CuA1 curved and CuA2 near end of cell, CuP present at tornus, A_{1+2} with long basal fork, A_3 vestigial; hindwing (Fig. 3) subtriangular with rounded tornus, Sc to near apex, Rs to apex, median veins nearly equidistant, M1 with thin extension into cell, CuA1 and CuA2 parallel, CuP at tornus, A_{1+2} with long basal fork, A3 long, A4 not evident.

Male genitalia: Simple tegumen-vinculum arrangement; saccus undistinguished; uncus strongly developed, with heavily sclerotized arms as tegumen extensions; gnathos very strong, fused medially into bifurcate apex; valva simple, elongate, with subapical setae and a strong apical point dorsally, plus a small subtended

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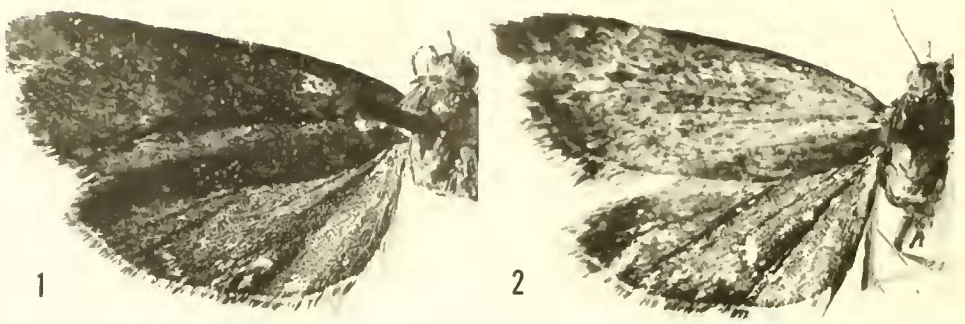


Figs. 1, 2. *Telosphrantis aethiopica*, adults (paralectotypes), Ethiopia. 1, Male. 2, Female.

spine field; anellus a half-tube; aedeagus simple, cornutus present; ductus ejaculatorius a simple tube.

Female genitalia: Simple, setaceous ovipositor, relatively short; apophyses of average thickness, nearly subequal; ostium on intersegmental membrane between sternites 7 and 8 but partially surrounded by sternite 7 posterior margin; ostium a small opening; ductus bursae a simple membranous tube; ductus seminalis emergent near bursa; corpus bursae a simple oval sac; signum a small spiculate patch.

Remarks.—The genus appears related to *Anthophila* in the subfamily Choreutinae, particularly in regard to the gnathos being present in the male. The scler-

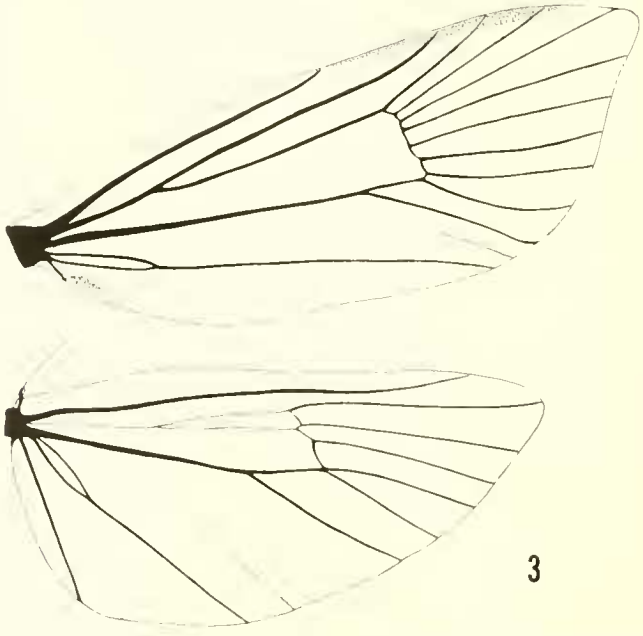
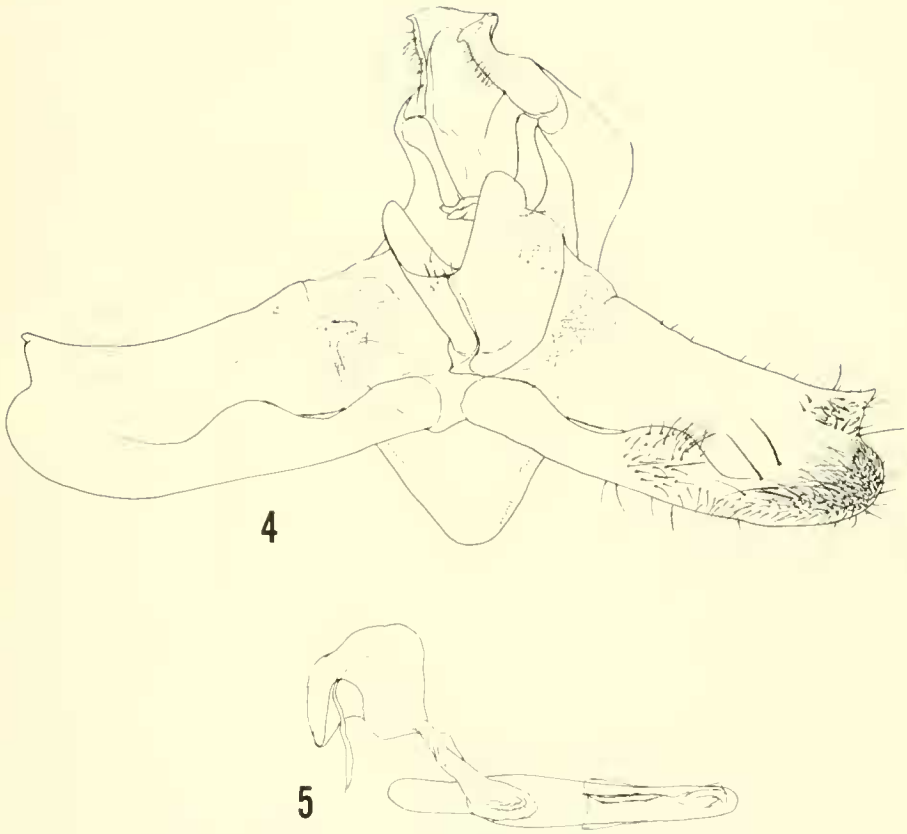


Fig. 3. *Telosphrantis aethiopica*, wing venation (holotype male), Ethiopia (slide JFGC 7512).



Figs. 4, 5. *Telosphrantis aethiopica*, male genitalia (paralectotype male), Ethiopia. 3, Valvae. 4, Aedeagus (BM slide 20295).

otized uncus is unique in the Choreutidae. The genus was not included in the recent review of Sesioidea taxa (Heppner, 1981).

Telosphrantis aethiopica Meyrick

Telosphrantis aethiopica Meyrick, 1932: 116; Clarke, 1955: 38; 1965: 391.

Male.—Forewing 7.0 mm. *Head:* brown with some buff scales mixed in; buff eye margin; venter nearly white; labial palpus nearly white basally, white and fuscous on segment 2 with orange-tan mesally, and apical segment fuscous; antenna alternating fuscous and buff. *Thorax:* brown; venter tan and fuscous; legs fuscous with buff on segmental apices. *Forewing* (Fig. 1): unicolorous dark brown or fuscous, with one narrow buff mark on costal margin at ⅔ from wingbase; venter similar but more shining; fringe fuscous. *Hindwing:* unicolorous fuscous. *Abdomen:* fuscous; venter with buff basally. *Male genitalia* (Fig. 4): tegumen and vinculum subequal in size; uncus sclerotized as a bifurcate tegumen extension around simple anal tube and with a small recurved hook on the apex of each arm; gnathos strongly sclerotized and the arms fused into a bifurcate spined apex; valva

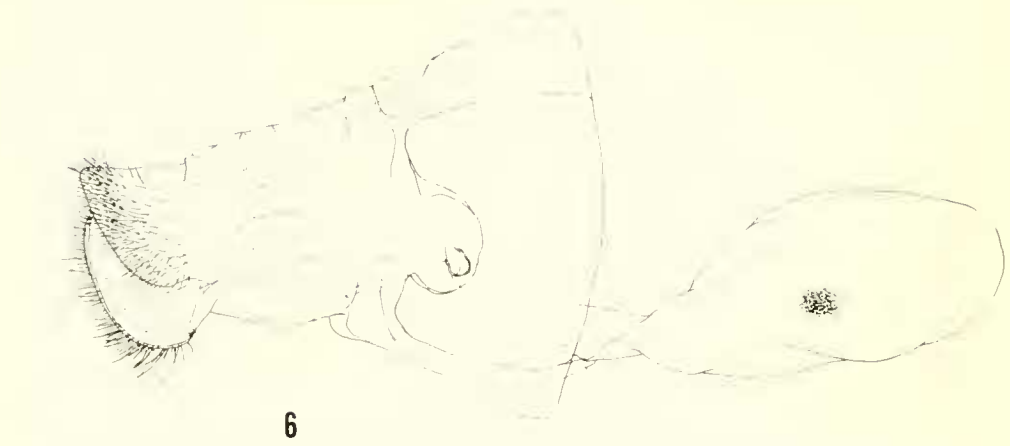


Fig. 6. *Telosphrantis aethiopica*, female genitalia (paralectotype female), Ethiopia (BM slide 20296).

elongated, somewhat upcurved along dorsal margin, ending at a sharp point subtending several strong spines, with a rounded setose subapical lobe continuing toward the base with decreasing setal numbers; vinculum a simple V-shape; anellus a strongly sclerotized tubular shape, open dorsally; aedeagus (Fig. 5) straight, relatively short, with a small spindle-shaped cornutus and short phallobase; ductus ejaculatorius simple.

Female (Fig. 2).—Same as male; forewing 7.0 mm. *Female genitalia* (Fig. 6): ovipositor setaceous; apophyses of average strength, with anterior pair somewhat shorter than posterior pair; ostium on intersegmental membrane between sclerites 7 and 8, with sternite 7 having a rounded area around ostium but not fused with ostium as a sterigma; ostium a small somewhat elliptical opening, with a membranous ductus bursae; ductus seminalis emergent near bursa; corpus bursae ovate-oblong, with a small round spicule patch as a signum.

Types.—Lectotype ♂: Mt. Chillálo (9000 ft [2743 m]), 14–16-XI-1926, H. Scott, Ethiopia (BMNH) (slide JFGC 7512); designated by Clarke (1965: 391). Paralectotypes (5 ♂, 3 ♀): Ethiopia: (same data as lectotype) (BMNH).

Remarks.—The species has not been collected since the original series was collected in 1926. Nothing is known about its life history or hosts, although the elevation data for Mt. Chillálo provides some ecological information on the habitat of the species and for future reference in searching for it. This is the only species known in the genus *Telosphrantis*.

Acknowledgments

The cooperation and loan of specimens by G. S. Robinson (BMNH) are kindly appreciated, as well as help with label data of syntypes by K. R. Tuck (BMNH). The photographs were completed by the staff photographer, Jane Windsor, Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry; line drawings are by the author.

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NOTE

New Host Record for the Social Parasite *Pogonomyrmex anergismus* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

Pogonomyrmex anergismus Cole was previously known only from the type locality, 15 miles east of Silver City, New Mexico, as a social parasite of *P. rugosus* Emery (Cole, 1968. *Pogonomyrmex* harvester ants, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxsville, 222 pp.). We collected *P. anergismus* on 7 October, 1984, along Pinery Canyon Road, 2 k SE Route 181, 24 k (straight line distance) W of Portal, Chiricahua Mts., Cochise Co., Arizona (1600 m) in a nest of *P. barbatus* (F. Smith). The collection was made in a black-gamma grassland (*Bouteloua eriopoda* (Torr.) Torr.). *P. anergismus* was present in only one of six nests which we partially excavated.

We suggest that *P. anergismus* is widely distributed as both *P. rugosus* and *P. barbatus* have large ranges. This new record is a range extension of over 130 k to the southeast. *Pogonomyrmex anergismus* has a spotty local distribution wherever it occurs, being found only in one nest in an area with large numbers of nests of the host. As all specimens have been collected during excavation of host nests, we suggest this is the best method to collect them. Although this is a new host record, it is not surprising that it occurred in a nest of *P. barbatus* as *P. barbatus* is closely related to *P. rugosus*.

Our specimens differ from paratypes of *P. anergismus* in the following: 1, the males have longer, more flexous hairs on the dorsum of the thorax, and the hairs are also more dense; 2, males and females have longer propodial spines; and 3, females are darker. Until the variability of *P. anergismus* can be evaluated with specimens from other localities, we do not feel that the above differences justify the description of a new species.

Most of the specimens will be deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

We thank Dr. David Smith, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C., for the loan of paratypes of *P. anergismus* Cole and *P. colei* Snelling.

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